

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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PANAMA ELECTED TO LATIN AMERICAN VICE PRESIDENCY AT SUMMIT

PA300227 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 29 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Panama was unanimously elected today to one of the Latin American vice presidencies at the sixth nonalined summit. The Latin American group's proposals also included Nicaragua, Grenada and Guyana. The election of four area countries to these vice presidencies is interpreted as a success for the Latin American group.

Only a few hours earlier the nonalined countries' Coordinating Bureau had recommended by acclamation that Nicaragua's request for admission as a full-fledged member be accepted.

Panama's ambassador to the United Nations, who is a member of the Panamanian delegation to this event, said after today's meeting that the Latin American group's unanimous support for Panama confirms our country's good international image as well as the respect and prestige that Panama's foreign policy has gained at international forums. He also recalled that thanks to the Rojo administration's dynamism, as of September Panama will also occupy the vice presidencies of the UN General Assembly and of the nonalined movement.

IRAQ SUBMITS MIDEAST PEACE DOCUMENT TO COORDINATING BUREAU

JN291340 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 29 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Iraq has declared that by concluding the treasonous, capitulationist treaty with the Zionist enemy, As-Sadat has blatantly violated the principles of the nonalined movement and has gone all the way with the U.S.-Zionist camp, which is hostile to the Arab nation and Third World countries.

In a document submitted yesterday to the experts of the Coordinating Bureau of the sixth summit conference of the nonalined countries, Iraq called for realizing the serious consequences of the As-Sadat-Zionist settlement agreement and their impact on the Palestine issue, the Arab nation and Egyptian sovereignty.

The document explains that the treaty's provisions and the practical steps that followed its conclusion, as well as the stands of the sweeping majority of world states and international organizations, confirm that the treaty basically contradicts all the bases upon which a genuine, just and durable peace might be established in the Arab area, which is regarded as one of the most vital and dangerous areas of the world.

The document points out in particular that the nonalined movement has decided to regard the Arab struggle to liberate the Arab lands and to regain the rights and sovereignty of the Palestinian people inseparable from the struggle of Third World peoples, who are fighting against colonialism, racism and imperialist domination. The nonalined movement has also regarded the PLO as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and a full-fledged member of the nonalined movement. The nonalined movement has also decided to support the Palestinian people's struggle to regain their inalienable rights, including their rights to return home and achieve self-determination.

The document asserts that As-Sadat's regime, by relinquishing support for the Palestine cause according to its commitments as stipulated in the treasonous settlement agreement, has gone as far as talking on behalf of the Palestinian people in implementing the so-called autonomy plan, which has been categorically rejected by the Palestinian people, because as the Zionist leaders asserted, it is a limited administrative rule affecting the people and not the land.

The document also says that the treaty has exposed the area to the dangers of a new war and has opened the doors for U.S. military presence and the intensification of tension through supplying As-Sadat's regime with U.S. arms and military equipment as part of the policeman's role, which As-Sadat is playing in the Arab area and on the African Continent in order to protect U.S. interests and pro-American regimes.

The document explains that cooperation between As-Sadat's regime and the Zionist enemy implies cooperation with the racist regimes in southern Africa and establishing an axis among the three sides under U.S. supervision with the aim of suppressing the national liberation movements and protecting U.S. interests.

The document points out that the As-Sadat-Zionist settlement treaty has given the Zionist enemy all the concessions it demanded, while Egypt has relinquished all its patriotic and pan-Arab commitments, foremost its commitment to the Palestinian issue. Furthermore, the treaty was signed before one single Zionist soldier was withdrawn from Egyptian national soil. The normalization of relations between the two sides, including the establishment of diplomatic relations, is taking place according to this treaty while Zionist forces are still occupying Sinai.

PREPARATORY COMMITTEE CONTINUES DEBATES ON KAMPUCHEA, OTHER ISSUES

LD300002 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1605 GMT 29 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Havana, Aug 29, (TANJUG)--The preparatory committee for the forthcoming sixth summit of the non-aligned will discuss today seven applications submitted by Iran, Pakistan, Suriname, Santa Lucia, Grenada, Bolivia and Nicaragua for their admission as full members of this big movement with independent and non-bloc character. It is believed that the preparatory committee will reach agreement on this and thus expand the ranks of the non-aligned from 25 at the time of the first conference in Belgrade in 1961, to 95 countries in Havana at present.

Iran submitted the application for the admission to the non-aligned movement after the Islamic revolution, leaving the CENTO pact. No reserves of other countries to the Iranian application are reported to have arrived. It is expected therefore that the preparatory committee will [words indistinct] recommendation to that effect to the ministers. Debate will be held perhaps on Pakistan's request, since its application met with opposition by Afghanistan. It is a general opinion that the application of President Ziaul Haq will not be rejected.

Extensive debates on the most controversial issue facing the non-aligned--the representation of Kampuchea--were held on Tuesday, the first day of the preparatory committee session. Two delegations from this Asian country--of the present regime in Phnom Penh and of the democratic movement which is a regular member of the movement--are now in Havana. The host country, however, found it advisable to deny them admittance to the conference palace pending a decision of the heads of government.

Over 50 speakers expressed opinions on the subject during three marathon sessions up to Tuesday after midnight. In the end, however, the chairman, Sri Lanka Ambassador J.B. Fernando, was forced to admit that no decision on this issue was reached. But Fernando expressed the conviction that the discussions held would help the ministers, whose meeting is to begin in the morning of August 30 to reach adequate decisions.

Most speakers in the debate virtually expressed concern at, and protest against the host country's unilateral decision to prevent, without any legitimate foundation, the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea to participate as a full member.

Some delegations--as stated by the chairman in summing up the debate--advocated an opposite view. They sought to reduce the problem to the non-existence of consensus and claimed that the Coordinating Bureau was not competent to decide on Kampuchean representation at the meeting. Among those who treated this problem as very serious, because the host country's decision denying Democratic Kampuchea the right to participate was taken with support of only a smaller number of member countries, was the head of the Yugoslav delegation, Miljan Komatina. We must be conscious of the dangers which it (this decision) may have for our movement, he noted.

Today, the ambassadorial-level preparatory committee will continue discussing questions on the agenda, especially those concerning the admission of new members and composition of the future Coordinating Bureau.

Otherwise, Havana is in a state of extraordinary lively political and diplomatic activity, with over 400 delegates, including nearly 20 foreign ministers, already in the Cuban capital. Twenty-nine more ministers are due here today. As officially confirmed, President Tito is expected in Havana late this evening as the first head of state of a non-aligned country to arrive for the summit.

Preparatory Committee Recommendations

LD292244 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1859 GMT 29 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Havana--Although another meeting is scheduled for this afternoon, the Coordinating Bureau of nonaligned countries, whose preparatory committee has been in session since yesterday, has virtually completed its work. All recommendations needed for tomorrow's meeting of ministers have already been adopted. The remaining task for the committee chairman is to conduct additional consultations in connection with the composition of the Presidium, since several countries have been nominated for specific functions. Also outstanding is the adoption of the recommendation concerning the agenda for tomorrow's meeting of ministers, after which the first phase of preparations for the sixth summit of nonaligned countries will formally end.

It has been learned that during the morning session the Coordinating Bureau adopted recommendations on the composition of the summit's Presidium, on the organization of the meeting's conference and on the candidacies of countries for full membership in the movement and for the granting of guest or observer status. The Coordinating Bureau also recommended to the ministers that sufficient time be reserved to consider Section 15 of the document of last year's ministerial conference in Belgrade on the further democratization of the movement. The Bureau also decided to recommend the expansion of the Coordinating Bureau from 25 to 35 members.

It was learned this morning that the Bureau initially decided on the composition of the Presidium of the sixth nonaligned summit. According to this recommendation, the chairman of the summit should be a representative of the host country, while 20 vice chairmen should be elected from among African, Latin American and European countries. In this connection, the coordinating Bureau suggested the following regional "key:" seven representatives from Africa, seven from Asia, four from Latin America and two from Europe. In accordance with this recommendation, the summit Presidium would be comprised of the following: chairman, deputy chairmen, chairmen of the political and economic committees, general rapporteur and the current coordinator--Sri Lanka, whose selection was supported by all participants in the morning session.

Regarding the organization of work in the sixth summit, the Bureau recommended to the ministers that the summit work in plenum and in the political and economic committees. There have been proposals that a special working group (or editorial group) be formed which would only debate the well-known Section 15 (development of democratic relations in the movement, organization of meetings, functioning of the Coordinating Bureau, consensus and other). After a lively discussion, it was decided to recommend to the ministers that "enough time be reserved for this important issue," particularly since there already is agreement on many of its aspects.

As expected, the candidacies of Bolivia, Grenada, Iran, Pakistan, the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front and Suriname for full membership in the nonalined movement were supported on the Coordinating Bureau's recommendation. The ambassadors recalled that the ministerial meeting in Colombo last year unanimously supported the submission of this recommendation to the sixth summit. At the same time, it was recommended that Nicaragua be admitted to full membership. Its candidacy was reportedly welcomed with general acclamation in the hall.

It has also been learned that accord was reached today on "submitting to the ministers the applications from the Philippines and St Lucia for observer status." This decision was also reached regarding the applications for observer status from Costa Rica and Dominica. Spain's request to attend the summit as a guest will also be "passed on" to the ministers tomorrow.

It is evident that the ambassadors paid considerable attention to the phrasing of the latter two recommendations. According to observers, there were certain reservations regarding the candidacies for observer status as well as suggestions that deliberations be held to determine criteria for the granting of observer and guest status.

Finally, the Coordinating Bureau agreed to recommend that it be expanded to 35 members from the current 25 members. Within the framework of the consultations, views will also be coordinated tomorrow on the "regional expansion" of the Coordinating Bureau.

The Bureau is expected to end its work this evening. It is still not known whether the ministerial part of the summit will begin tomorrow morning or tomorrow afternoon.

CUBA STILL REVISING DRAFT OF FINAL DOCUMENT

AU292030 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 29 Aug 79 AU

[Dragan Colovic report from Havana]

[Excerpts] The host of the sixth summit conference of the nonalined countries, Cuba, has not yet submitted the new revised draft of the final document of the conference to the delegations. There have been many remarks and suggestions concerning the first draft, and they were of such nature that it seems it is very difficult for Cuba to coordinate them with what it wanted to say in the final document. However, it is obvious that Cuba will have to take into account the demands of the movement as a whole and thus to submit a document which will be acceptable to all the nonalined countries. Otherwise the work of the conference will be considerably slowed down and complicated, which the majority of the nonalined countries wants to avoid.

EGYPT'S GHALI MEETS CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER

NC291905 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 29 Aug 79 NC

[Text] Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs and head of the Egyptian delegation to the nonaligned conference, has met with the Cuban foreign minister. During the meeting, the first of the contacts the Egyptian delegation is holding there, they discussed issues related to the nonaligned movement and bilateral relations.

NICARAGUAN UN REPRESENTATIVE COMMENTS ON JOINING NONALINED GROUP

FL282216 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 28 Aug 79 FL

[Text] The importance to Nicaragua of joining the nonaligned countries movement was stressed in our capital by (Victor Tinoco), representative of that nation to the United Nations. Shortly after the start of the experts and ambassadors meeting in one of the halls of the Palace of Conventions the diplomat said he was optimistic that Nicaragua would be accepted as a full member of the movement. (Tinoco) said he was sure that his country's joining the nonaligned movement will be a great encouragement for his people who are involved in national reconstruction. This is the first visit to Cuba by the young Nicaraguan representative who fought in the Col Santos Lopez Brigade of the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

DELEGATES DISCUSS INTERNATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE OF NONALINED SUMMIT

Angolan Foreign Minister

FL300111 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Aug 79 FL

[Television interview with Paulo Jorge, foreign minister of the People's Republic of Angola, upon his arrival on 29 August to Havana--place not indicated]

[Text] [Question] The foreign ministers meeting will begin tomorrow 30 August at the Palace of Conventions in Havana City in preparation for the sixth summit which, as all our people know, will be held between 3 and 7 September. Numerous foreign ministers have arrived in our country from the participating countries for this occasion. With us now is Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge who very graciously has agreed to an interview with national television. Mr Minister, what results do you believe the sixth summit will contribute to the national liberation struggle in Africa, particularly in southern Africa? And what are the views of your country which will be put forth at the sixth summit?

[Answer] By its anti-imperialist, antineocolonialist, anticolonialist, antiapartheid and anti-Zionist character the nonaligned countries movement identifies with or is closely linked to the national liberation struggle. We believe that over the course of this conference this measure will have a special importance for the right of the peoples of southern Africa to their independence. But we think that it is time to speak less and to act more.

What this means is that it implies the arriving at and finding of the necessary measures to speed up the liberation struggle being waged by the peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe and southern Africa. For this reason we believe that it is necessary to concretely define what measures are available to the national liberation movements to achieve the basic objective which is national independence.

To the degree that these peoples are involved in the armed struggle one can understand what type of aid or solidarity they need. In the discussion of this topic we, for our part, have to stress that not only is there a clear and defined position with regards to the legitimate representatives of those peoples, the needs they have in facing the armies of the Pretoria and Salisbury regimes, but one has to also find out what solidarity has to be provided to the frontline countries to the degree that they constitute the logistical rearguard of those liberation movements and also to the degree that those countries are the ones supporting the consequences of the solidary duty which they have with the liberation movements in the southern cone of Africa. Therefore it is a time to search for the most adequate ways by which to eliminate once and for all the specter of colonialism from our continent.

Therefore the People's Republic of Angola delegation, from its own experiences and from the consequences it suffers--the criminal aggressions perpetrated by the Pretoria and Salisbury regimes--can make an important contribution to the comprehension of the complete situation in the southern cone of Africa and in the search for a more adequate solution so that those peoples can finally become free and independent.

SRV Ambassador

FL292033 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 29 Aug 79 FL

[Revolutionary Armed Forces and Interior Ministry combatants political information program interview with Nguyen Huu Ngo, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] to Cuba, on the occasion of the nonaligned countries movement sixth summit which is being held in Havana. Questions in Spanish with answers in Vietnamese fading into Spanish translation; recorded--date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Huu Ngo, could you tell us what value the Vietnamese state sees in holding the nonaligned countries movement sixth summit in Havana and what it believes to be the importance of this meeting?

[Answer] The sixth summit is meeting at a time when the movement is struggling for national independence, democracy and social progress in Asia, Africa and Latin America. It has achieved an unprecedented development especially in Latin America. The recent victory of the Nicaraguan people was another hard blow to the apparently untouchable redoubt of imperialism.

In this sense it has a special importance because the nonaligned sixth summit is meeting in Latin America. The Havana summit has a great significance because Cuba is the first socialist state in the Western Hemisphere. It is firm, upright and indomitable under the nose of the imperialist clique defying all storms by being a shining example of proletarian internationalism, a founding country [as heard] and raising the nonaligned movement banner. The sixth summit in Havana will open a new page in the history of the nonaligned movement. And it will push the struggle for peace and national independence to a new stage.

[Question] In your judgement, of the aspects proposed for the summit agenda, what are the ones of greatest importance?

[Answer] Imperialism in collusion with expansionism and hegemonism of Beijing has attempted to sidetrack the nonaligned countries movement from its just objectives to serve the maneuvers against the two superpowers which in fact means to oppose the world revolutionary movement and abandon the anti-imperialist struggle. Therefore one of the important questions set for this summit is the one on preserving the objectives of the nonaligned movement, which is to struggle to defend peace, national independence, establish a new international economic order and against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism.

Another design of imperialism and the Beijing reactionary forces is to divide the nonaligned movement by practicing its traditional method of dividing to rule. Therefore another important task of the sixth summit is to strengthen the unity among nonaligned countries, and to fight against the divisive maneuvers of imperialism and the Beijing reactionary forces and not let discrepancies among the nonaligned countries affect the noble objectives of the movement which are to struggle for peace, national independence, for a new international economic order, and against imperialism, neocolonialism, apartheid and Zionism.

The nonaligned countries movement has expressed in this same way a clear position against the fascist regime of Pinochet. This summit should also adopt a categorical position against the genocidal criminals, Pol Pot and Ieng Sary, who are the charges of the Beijing reactionary forces, and support the just cause of the people of Kampuchea. This would not only be in the interest of the Kampuchean people but also in the interest of the nonaligned countries movement.

[Question] Who will comprise the SRV delegation to the summit and what are its objectives in participating in this event?

[Answer] Prime Minister Pham Van Dong will attend this sixth summit. You know that our Vietnamese delegation will work for the unity of the movement and for the summit to achieve the greatest triumph possible.

[Question] What are your views on the preparatory work carried out by Cuba nationally and internationally in holding this important forum?

[Answer] We value highly the effort made by Cuba in preparing for this sixth summit. These are efforts which have never been made before, and we are sure this will contribute its important part in the triumph of the sixth summit.

Egyptian Minister

NC300703 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 30 Aug 79 NC

[Text] The nonaligned foreign ministers will begin their meetings in Havana today in preparation for the sixth nonaligned summit conference, which is to convene on Monday.

Meanwhile, minister of state for foreign affairs, Butrus Ghali, has stated that Egypt will not allow Cuba to push the nonaligned movement closer to Moscow. Dr Ghali, who is leading the Egyptian delegation to the conference, said that delegation was in Havana to attempt to change the conference draft declaration, which has been prepared by Cuba, the host country. He added that the Egyptian delegation has presented several amendments aimed at preserving what Egypt considers to be the nonaligned movement's principal philosophy, which Egypt has helped to achieve over the past 18 years.

As far as Egypt is concerned, Dr Ghali said, the policy of nonalignment is based on equilibrium between both superpowers. He said that Egypt has adopted a neutral attitude toward these two superpowers. Dr Ghali also said that Egypt does not approve of the view held by Cuba and other states that the theory of equilibrium between both powers cannot be realized and that there must be alignment with the socialist states inside the non-aligned movement.

HAVANA REPORTS ARRIVALS OF NONALINED DELEGATIONS

Yugoslavia

FL282211 [Editorial Report FL] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 2150 GMT begins live color coverage of ceremony welcoming Josip Broz Tito, President of Yugoslavia. The plane is seen approaching the Jose Marti International Airport terminal while television announcer Manolo Ortega sets the scene. At 2152 GMT Cuban President Fidel Castro and his entourage approach the plane. A Cuban protocol official then goes up the plane ramp in preparation for Tito's descent. At 2154 GMT Tito is seen descending the ramp. At the foot of the ramp Tito and Fidel embrace. The rest of the Yugoslav delegation then is welcomed by Fidel and the rest of the Cuban entourage.

At 2155 GMT the two leaders go to the reviewing platform to start the welcoming ceremony which begins one minute later. The Yugoslav national anthem is played by the military band. This is followed by the Cuban national anthem. Then Lieutenant Colonel Guerrero Ramos, chief of the honor guard, presents the troops to Tito and Fidel. Then Tito and Fidel review the honor guard troops. Following this Tito and Fidel go to the protocol hall at Jose Marti International Airport. Television ceremony then ends at 2202 GMT.

Zimbabwe, Zaire, Others

FL291812 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 29 Aug 79 FL

[Text] Some 13 delegations from nonaligned countries arrived this morning to participate in the foreign ministers' meeting scheduled to begin tomorrow, Thursday. The delegations were met at the Jose Marti International Airport by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca.

Arriving in Havana aboard a flight from Madrid were Foreign Ministers 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam of Syria, Muhammad Salih Yafa'i of Democratic Yemen, Gloria Nkolof of Ghana, Abdoulaye Toure of Guinea and Abdul Hameed of Sri Lanka. Others who arrived this morning were Foreign Ministers Nikolaos Rolandhis of Cyprus, Michel Alladaye of Benin, Charles Cecil Dennis of Liberia and Faruq Qaddumi of the Palestine Liberation Organization and (Lee Peter John) of the Organization of African Unity. Also arriving today were Zimbabwe's secretary of information, (Richard Hodges), and Zaire's minister of information and culture.

The delegations were also met at the Jose Marti International Airport by Foreign Minister Marcelo Fernandez and other vice ministers and officials of the Cuban Government.

Jamaica

FL292232 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 29 Aug 79 FL

[Text] Percival Patterson, Jamaican foreign minister, today arrived in this capital to participate in the nonaligned countries movement foreign ministers meeting which is prior to the sixth summit. He was welcomed at Jose Marti International Airport by Marcelo Fernandez Font, member of the PCC Central Committee and minister of foreign trade, and other officials and representatives of the Jamaican diplomatic mission to Cuba.

GUATEMALAN, SALVADORAN, HONDURAN HEADS OF STATE MEET

PA291304 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0046 GMT 29 Aug 79 PA

[By Rosendo Majano]

[Text] San Salvador, 28 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--The heads of state of Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras today met in a suburb of Guatemala City to extend aid to Nicaragua, to rescue the deteriorated Central American Common Market and to push forward the negotiations to solve the Honduran-Salvadoran conflict. Guatemalan President Fernando Lucas Garcia, Honduran chief of state Policarpo Paz Garcia and Salvadoran President Carlos Humberto Romero today held an unexpected meeting along with their foreign ministers. They exchanged views on matters related to the Central American area, Col Rafael Flores Lima, Salvadoran secretary of information of the presidency, told ACAN-EFE.

The Nicaraguan issue was given priority at the meeting. The three heads of state decided to give effective and immediate aid to the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and the Nicaraguan people. This aid will be provided through the Latin American Economic System (LAES), the Central American Economic Integration Bank and the Permanent Secretariat of Central American Economic Integration (SIECA).

Meanwhile, the Honduran chief of state and the Salvadoran president agreed to increase personal contacts to reach a prompt solution to the conflict between the two countries which has existed since July 1969, when their armies clashed in a 100-hour war. Paz Garcia and Romero will meet more frequently, it was announced.

The two countries, seeking a treaty that will assure them permanent peace, want a just and honorable agreement for both parties.

Hondurans and Salvadorans are participating in a mediation process, conducted by Peruvian jurist Jose Luis Bustamante Rivero, which is expected to achieve good results before the end of the year.

PARAGUAYAN, BRAZILIAN PRESIDENTS MAY NOT MEET

PY281826 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 29 Aug 79 p 9 PY

[Excerpts] Although nothing official has been reported from presidential circles, Foreign Ministry sources have told HOY that the meeting between Presidents Alfredo Stroessner and Joao Baptista de Figueiredo would take place on Friday, 31 August, in the area where the Itaipu Dam is being built, on the Parana River.

Reports coming from Brasilia and published by the daily O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO indicate that Planalto Palace (the seat of government) spokesmen have said that there is no concrete information concerning a possible meeting between Brazilian President Figueiredo and his Paraguayan counterpart, Alfredo Stroessner, during the visit which President Figueiredo will make to Itaipu on Friday, 31 August.

Reports originating from unofficial sources yesterday afternoon referred to the certain suspension of the presidential meeting, which had been scheduled for Friday in the Itaipu area.

Although these reports have not been confirmed, they can be regarded as true, because no special measures have been taken in the region of Puerto Presidente Stroessner, such as reservations for a Paraguayan delegation.

FRG ECONOMICS MINISTER LAMBSDORFF CONTINUES VISIT

Joint Commission Meeting

PY291233 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1952 GMT 28 Aug 79 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 28 Aug (NA)--During the opening session of the 9th meeting of the Argentine-FRG Joint Commission today, FRG Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff praised the development attained by Argentina in the last few years and stressed the importance of persevering with the economic policy.

Argentine Economy Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz also made a speech on this occasion. During this speech, he called on Argentine businessmen to strengthen the nation's industrial framework. The ceremony took place at the Argentine Chamber of Commerce and was attended by technical advisers of the two ministers.

Minister Martinez de Hoz began by stressing the role played by the FRG in Argentina's foreign trade, terming that country the main importer of Argentine products. He then went on to point out the need for the FRG to intercede with the EEC to enable further diversification in Argentine exports of manufactured goods to its member-countries. He indicated that "the Argentine Government is fully committed to doing whatever is necessary to effectively reduce domestic industrial costs," which, according to the minister, "will lead to placing exports at a competitive level," although he did acknowledge that all these efforts are taking place within "an unfavorable international situation."

In this regard, he stated his "satisfaction" over the attitude of his German counterpart, an attitude which is contrary to what he termed "international neoprotectionism." He also criticized domestic complaints over the opening of the economy "at a time when many other countries have chosen to follow a protectionistic policy," and guaranteed that Argentina does not plan to change its position but rather "to adopt an aggressive attitude."

Further on, Martinez de Hoz called upon "national businessmen" to "assume the leading role which the current circumstances demand" because "nature has endowed this country with material and human resources appropriate for the attainment of the desired success."

He concluded by criticizing the uselessness of certain international meetings which engage in "negative confrontations" instead of seeking "effective cooperation through these contacts." As a positive example, he mentioned the Argentine-FRG Joint Commission, whose meeting he was opening.

Nuclear Accord

PY291809 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2349 GMT 28 Aug 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Aug (NA)--Reliable sources reported tonight that Argentina and the FRG are getting ready to sign an agreement on nuclear cooperation which provides for the creation of a binational corporation similar to that outlined in the accord signed between Brazil and the FRG.

The sources added that the draft accord, currently being negotiated by Argentine officials and FRG Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff, who is visiting Argentina, is titled "Basic Guidelines For Cooperation Between the National Atomic Energy Commission and the Kraftwerk Union A.G. (KWU) in the Field of Peaceful Utilization of Nuclear Energy."

Basically, this working draft is similar to the one proposed by the FRG Government to the Brazilian Government advocating the creation of a corporation (NUCLEN) controlled by the Brazilian enterprise NUCLEBRAS and the KWU (a branch of Siemens in which the FRG Government has an interest).

The introduction of the Argentine draft states that "one of Argentina's main objectives in the nuclear field is to secure growth and [words indistinct] the construction of three nuclear powerplants by 1995 and the creation of an "engineering enterprise."

According to the draft, this "engineering enterprise" would be a "subsidiary" of the National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA] with the legal status of a corporation in which the CNEA would hold 75 percent of the voting stock and KWU 25 percent. It is stated, however, that the "CNEA and the KWU will prepare a list of issues subject to unanimous approval by the parties which will be included in the shareholders agreement and which will be a prerequisite for the KWU's participation in the above enterprise."

The objectives of this new enterprise--which would in fact be a corporation controlled by the Argentine Government and FRG private capital--would be the "management of services and facilities, preliminary planning, lay outs, design, directing, construction and assembly--including the putting into operation and assistance in the operation--of nuclear plants."

The FRG enterprise also set other "prerequisites" such as the "maintenance of a sustained level of utilization of the type of nuclear fuels currently being used for Atucha so that the KWU can preserve its manufacturing capacity," with the proviso that should this cooperation be implemented, the KWU would promote, concomitantly, by means of the transfer of technology and knowhow, the augmenting of Argentina's capacity to produce these elements.

The agreement proposed by the FRG also includes uranium exploitation and a provision that "in the area of raw uranium, joint activities will be coordinated between the CNEA, Uranerzbergbau and KWU regarding uranium exploration and exploitation."

It adds: "The exploration, mining and processing of uranium in areas to be determined by the CNEA in Argentina will be carried out through a joint venture among the mentioned parties on the basis of specific regulations regarding financing, distribution of risks and the use of the concentrated uranium produced. The risk of exploration without positive results will be undertaken by the Germans."

It also includes provisions for Argentina to get a heavy water plant and increased participation by its national industry, which for the three last reactors proposed in the plan after Atucha, Rio Tercero and Atucha II, would amount to 50 percent for reactor No 4, 60 percent for reactor No 5 and 70 percent for reactor No 6.

In conclusion, the document indicates that this cooperation can succeed only "when all the points of cooperation to meet the basic objectives are developed with positive results" and that "if just one of the basic objectives is not fulfilled it can jeopardize and put an end to the entire cooperation plan."

Meets With Videla

PY291538 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 29 Aug 79 PY

[Excerpts] President Jorge Videla conducted all his official activities yesterday morning when he met with an FRG minister, an ambassador, the Venezuelan Air Force chief and a member of his cabinet.

At 0900, President Videla met with FRG Economy Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff, who was accompanied by FRG Ambassador to Argentina Joachim Jaenicke and Argentine Economy Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz.

Holds Peace Conference

PY300010 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1528 GMT 29 Aug 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Aug (NA)--FRG Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff today expressed "concern over the fate of 14 or 15 German citizens missing in Argentina," termed "excellent" the bilateral economic relations and refuted reports of a nuclear agreement with Argentina similar to the one signed with Brazil. Lambsdorff made his remarks during a press conference held this morning as the last act before his return to Germany after a 3-week tour of several Latin American countries.

Prior to the press conference, the German minister said that during these 3 weeks he had discussed with the various regional governments "three basic, although not equally important, issues: "multilateral relations, the struggle against international protectionism and the fact that the FRG is making efforts to keep industrial markets open for Latin America."

Regarding the situation on which he found Argentina, Lambsdorff said the country is "implementing an exemplary international policy which we fully share," and that this "improves chances of obtaining investments and transferring technology" from the FRG. He then spoke about the possibility of cooperation in the field of energy, especially with Mexico, Brazil and Argentina, "but not only at the bilateral level, because there is a need for a broad, international dialog on energy policy, which is why we will support the Mexican proposal to call an international energy conference."

Lambsdorff also said that during his stay in Argentina we did not "lose contact with economic and political problems and paid special attention to the fate of the 14 or 15 German citizens who are missing here. We were promised that the situation will be clarified to the extent possible and I have no doubt that this will be done."

He continued: "As far as economic policy is concerned, I have been greatly impressed by the success attained by Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz. I know by experience how difficult it is to devise the appropriate economic policy, especially if one has to go against the will of businessmen and unions, and we believe that he has done the right thing." He went on to praise the implementation of a liberal policy, although he indicated that "this policy must apply to everything and not just the economy."

Asked about the participation of German private capital in Argentine uranium mining, Lambsdorff said that "the answer is certainly, yes. German enterprises participate in operations all over the world, both in prospecting for and exploiting uranium."

However, he refused to say exactly when the Argentine-FRG nuclear accord will be signed, because the answer must come "only from the Argentine organization in charge of nuclear affairs, or the Kraftwerk Union, which will be the contracting parties." He indicated that although he had not participated in these negotiations directly, "I can confirm that I have discussed the subject during the contacts I held here and have said that we would be pleased to see this contract realized."

As to the possible similarity between the nuclear accords with Brazil and Argentina, Lambsdorff indicated that "there is no desire to reach a basic accord similar to that signed with Brazil," and this alleged similarity is something out of "nuclear science fiction." [expression in English]

After reiterating his praise for Argentina's economic policy, Lambsdorff said that during his meeting with union leaders, he had observed "with some surprise" that they advocate "private" economic ideas and call for a "system closed to the world. I do not believe that any of these formulas will be successful."

He said he had heard complaints about a 50-percent reduction of real salary in the last few years, but "no one was able to tell me how this was possible in the midst of a full-employment situation." He added that "I did sympathize with the complaint about the lack of guarantees for workers' rights."

As for his final impression at the end of the visit and how it compared to the one he had before he arrived, the FRG economics minister said; "The impression I had when I arrived has been confirmed. Our political relations with Argentina are good and our economic relations could be termed excellent. However there are still some fears concerning the missing German citizens; this is a disquieting issue."

Departs for Home

PY300011 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1621 GMT 29 Aug 79 FY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 29 Aug (NA)--FRG Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff left Ezeiza International Airport for his country at 1315.

CASTRO MADERO DENIES 'DIFFICULTIES' EXIST WITH FRG

PY291820 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2108 GMT 28 Aug 79 FY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Aug (NA)--The inter-ministerial commission which is studying the bids for the construction of the reactor for the future Atucha II nuclear plant and the heavy water plant will "probably" submit its conclusions to the executive branch before the end of this month.

This statement was made by National Atomic Energy Commission President Carlos Castro Madero to a local radio station. He also expressed his "surprise" at the rumors that there are difficulties in the negotiations being carried out here by FRG Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff. The rumors, according to reports from Bonn, indicated that the Argentine Government objected to the high cost of the reactor offered by the Kraftwerk Union and to the disinclination of the FRG Government to support this enterprise, which made a commitment not to impose any clauses concerning safeguards in the future. This report also indicated that the KWU offered a \$1.625 billion reactor as opposed to the \$528 million reactor offered by a Canadian enterprise.

Castro Madero told the press that these rumors "have no foundation," and he explained that Lambsdorff came to Argentina "to establish and strengthen trade and economic ties" between the two nations and to "support" the KWU offer by showing the FRG's interest "in getting the project."

"The economic aspect is very important, but the technical part and national participation in the transfer of technology are also important," Castro said when asked what the Argentine position would be if the FRG Government refused to support the commitment made by the KWU.

NUCLEAR FUEL ELEMENTS PRODUCTION UNDER CONSIDERATION

PY291707 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1102 GMT 29 Aug 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Aug (NA)--Rear Adm Carlos Castro Madero, president of the National Atomic Energy Commission stated last night that Argentina is studying "the construction of a factory to produce fuel elements (for nuclear plants), which will be supported by the pilot plant already in operation at the atomic center" located northwest of greater Buenos Aires.

That pilot plant has "a bundle of 25 units of fuel elements in their final stage. They are called 'demonstration units' because they are being used at the Atucha I plant," Castro Madero told the press last night on revealing this experimental process. He added: "In Atucha we are confirming the advantages of manufacturing this fuel element. This would also allow us to consolidate our control of technology and to begin manufacturing in series a group of 200 units of fuel elements, which would also allow us at a later date to transfer the process to the industrial plant and to manufacture approximately 400 units per year beginning in 1981."

Castro Madero explained that this fuel element plant has the support of "a zircaloy tube factory" which is being built in Ezeiza and which "is presently producing at a pilot plant level." Atucha I, the only nuclear plant operating in Argentina, receives its fuel elements from the FRG, the country to which raw uranium is shipped to be converted into "fuel rods," which are placed inside the zircaloy tubes and which power the energy generation process.

ECONOMY MINISTER ON EFFECTS OF OIL PRICE INCREASE

PY291246 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2135 GMT 28 Aug 79 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 28 Aug (TELAM)--The economy minister said here today that the direct effects of international oil price increases are felt less by Argentina because this country produces 92 percent of its fuel needs.

"However," he said, "the fuel price increase cause a rise in the prices of all products, both those we export and those we import. They lead to increases in all international prices, and this in turn has a direct impact on us."

Asked whether this sudden increase in oil prices implemented by the PLO [as received] would be reflected in the next price increase in Argentine fuels, Martinez de Hoz answered: "This has been taken into account for the price adjustment which will be implemented on 1 September." When pressed to state whether this increase would be greater than prior ones, the minister said yes.

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION RELEASES DETAILS OF VISIT

PY300132 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2119 GMT 29 Aug 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Aug (NA)--The Inter-American Human Rights Commission (IHR), which will visit Argentina from 6 to 20 September, today reported that it will meet in the cities of Buenos Aires, Cordoba and Tucuman with representatives of organizations and interested individuals. Through a communique released by the local branch of the OAS, the IHR recalled that its visit "is aimed at conducting an on-the-spot assessment of the status of human rights in Argentina." It added that "in order to fulfill this objective the IHR expects the cooperation of all representative sectors of the Argentine community to help it attain the best possible understanding of Argentina's status."

After providing details regarding schedules and places it will carry out its activities, the IHRC stated that "the Argentine Government has formally promised the commission that it will not retaliate against the institutions or individuals who may make statements or charges, and the commission will have all guarantees for the development of its activities."

It also stated that the commission invites all political, religious, humanitarian, professional, business, union, workers and other organizations who may want to make statements to request a meeting at the offices the commission will have at No 760 Mayo Avenue. These meetings can be requested before 6 September."

The IHRC also invited "all those individuals who believe that some of the rights established by the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man have been denied them to present the appropriate charges which will be dealt with in accordance with the rules of the commission." The communique added that "for this purpose the commission will keep the office at 760 Mayo Avenue open from 0900 to 1330 and from 1430 to 1830 from Friday 7 September through Saturday 15 September, Sunday included."

The IHRC report added that from 10 to 14 September it will operate in Cordoba city from the Crillon Hotel, No 85 Rivadavia St and that on 15 September it will perform similar duties in San Miguel de Tucuman at the Versailles Hotel at No 481 Crisostomo Alvarez St. Also according to the communique, the IHRC Executive Secretariat will operate in Tucuman beginning 14 September.

BRIEFS

BOMB EXPLOSION--Cordoba, Argentina, 23 Aug--An organization representing the Argentine Jewish community reported that a branch of the Israeli Bank was hit by an explosion which caused some damage but no casualties. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1406 GMT 23 Aug 79 FY]

PRC EXPOSITION--Buenos Aires, 17 Aug (AFP)--It was officially announced here today that the PRC will hold a trade exposition during 4-16 September. More than 3,100 articles manufactured in the PRC will be exhibited. Among these articles for export, there will be textiles, machinery and chemical products. [Paris AFP in Spanish 2026 GMT 17 Aug 79 FY]

VEHICLE PRODUCTION--Buenos Aires, 17 Aug (AFP)--The Vehicle Manufacturers Association [Asociacion de Fabrica de Automotores--ADEFA] reported that vehicle production for the first 7 months of 1979 increased by 54.3 percent compared to the same period in 1978. The number of vehicles manufactured during this period was 135,429, compared to 87,750 in 1978. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1038 GMT 17 Aug 79 FY]

URANIUM EXPLORATION, EXPLOITATION--Cordoba, 15 Aug (AFP)--Rear Admiral Castro Madero, chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission, reported here today that the exploration and exploitation of uranium in Sierra de los Gigantes, in Cordoba, will be carried out by a private enterprise. Uranium reserves in Sierra de los Gigantes amount to 1,400 tons of concentrated mineral. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0510 GMT 16 Aug 79 FY]

PRESIDENT WALTER GUEVARA THREATENS TO RESIGN

PY300044 Paris AFP in Spanish 1633 GMT 29 Aug 79 FY

[Excerpt] La Paz, 29 Aug (AFP)--Information was officially released here today that Bolivian President Walter Guevara has threatened to resign unless Congress agrees to give up certain demands. Guevara himself told this to the press in response to a journalist's question.

The political crisis which moved the president to threaten to resign was created by a disagreement between Congress and the government regarding the appointment of general managers of state-owned enterprises.

"I cannot yield to all sorts of conditions, despite the great satisfaction I feel in leading my fatherland," Guevara explained.

'COMPLICATED' BANZER TRIAL COULD HAVE 'REPERCUSSIONS'

Padilla Comments

PY291558 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 29 Aug 79 FY

[Text] Armed Forces Commander Gen David Padilla said that, in view of the possibility that the National Congress might begin a trial concerning the responsibilities of former President Banzer's regime, rather than trying Banzer alone, the situation could get even more complicated and that it would be difficult to predict the repercussions that this case could have.

During a conversation with reporters, Gen Padilla said that he has not yet seen any request to begin a trial to determine the Banzer regime's responsibilities, that the case has only concentrated on Banzer himself.

General Padilla admitted that as a result of General Banzer's assumption of power, many in the military collaborated with his government.

He said, however, that he did not believe that the Congress would start trying a great number of people, although it is obvious that this would have repercussions among the members of the armed forces.

He also expressed support for president Guevara's remarks that not everyone should be accused and that the trial should not get generalized to include the entire armed forces. Padilla explained that during his own administration the majority of the members of the armed forces concentrated on exclusively military matters.

Third Criminal Suit

PY300240 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0005 GMT 30 Aug 79 FY

[Text] La Paz, 29 Aug (LATIN)--A third suit against the former Bolivian president, Gen Hugo Banzer Suarez, was brought before the National Congress today. Deputy Luis Sandoval Moron, chief of the Movement of the National Left (MIN), brought a criminal suit against the former military president charging him with "violations of constitutional rights and guarantees, murders and tortures" while performing presidential duties.

The parliamentarian submitted the report asking the Congress to order immediate court actions for collection, setting bond and impounding assets of persons mentioned in the report, among whom General Banzer Suarez is the first mentioned.

The former president is already facing two other suits--one for damages and a criminal action--for alleged economic crimes, violation of human rights and treason against the fatherland reportedly perpetrated during his 7-year government (1971-1978).

Tomorrow the Congress will hear the suit for damages which the socialsit party is bringing against the former chief of state.

The deputy who brought the third suit against Banzer tonight charged him with being responsible for the murder and torture of two of his brothers captured by state security organizations between 1971 and 1973. He said that the victims were his brothers Alcides and Felix Sandoval Moron, a union leader and a doctor, respectively.

PAZ ESTENSSORO MEETS GUEVARA, CALLS FOR UNDERSTANDING

PY291715 La Paz Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 29 Aug 79 PY

[Text] It is necessary to maintain a permanent understanding between the executive and legislative branches in order to establish a modus vivendi as the national political situation develops, said Victor Paz Estenssoro after meeting with President Walter Guevara.

Paz Estenssoro indicated that this position does not mean that the alliance he heads has compromised its relationship with the current administration. He did not, however, fail to mention that the executive branch should submit to the Chamber of Deputies a list of three candidates when making appointments to some decentralized government enterprises.

Paz Estenssoro indicated that his meeting with President Walter Guevara Arze had the purpose of smoothing out some frictions and achieving some relaxation in the political situation.

BRIEFS

MINERAL EXPORTS--The Foreign Trade Office of the Mining and Metallurgy Ministry reports that Bolivian mineral exports during the first half of this year totaled \$295,842,266 as compared to \$241,102,547 in the same period last year. It was explained that this increase was not due to higher production but to increased prices on the international market.
[La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 22 Aug 79 p 9 PY]

FRG PRACTICES IN NUCLEAR PROJECTS CRITICIZED

PY292223 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 28 Aug 79 p 17 PY

[Excerpts] The FRG subscription to 25 percent of the capital in NUCLEP [NUCLEBRAS Heavy Equipment Inc] has been made at the expense of Brazil, a source in the sector has declared. According to the source, this was done through the expedient of overcharging for equipment supplied for the NUCLEP plant in Itaguaí.

Fees for the transfer of technology have also been charged. In addition to raising by 20 percent the price of equipment they supply as technology transfer fees--as charged for equipment for Angra 2 and Angra 3 to Furnas, which paid DM 587 million more--the Germans also demand payment for separate technology transfer contracts. This is the case with technical assistance contracts between FRG companies and private Brazilian companies which manufacture equipment for the nuclear program. These contracts call for payment of 30 percent of the component's value as license and technical assistance fees.

NUCLEBRAS furthermore pays DM 60,000 per year to FRG enterprises for the training of each Brazilian engineer or technician. And what is worse, the source reported, the Germans veto or create difficulties for experienced engineers to go to the FRG for training. They pull strings so that only recent graduates who are in no position to receive more advanced training can go to the FRG.

The same source affirmed that the technology for which Brazil is paying a high price "does not exist in fact. Engineering know-how is transferred only through FRG technicians who are paid salaries and through licenses." The source explained that the technology transfer is nothing more than "the transfer of KWU experience in establishing specifications for equipment and in coordinating the construction and assembly of 1,300-mw powerplants which the KWU manufactures." In other words, any change in the project of a nuclear plant, apart from those manufactured by the KWU, "will find Brazilian technicians not knowing what to do." The basic design of the nuclear plants has already been drawn up by the Germans and it will just be repeated in the other plants since all of them are the same. The simple provision of that design will not qualify Brazilian technicians to develop technology, the source said.

The FRG directors of NUCLEBRAS subsidiaries receive privileged treatment through a contract signed between NUCLEBRAS and FRG partners. In the case of NUCLEN [NUCLEBRAS Engineering Company], the two German directors are paid salaries 20 percent higher than those of their Brazilian colleagues. In addition, the German directors are paid 13 monthly salaries per year while the Brazilians are paid only 12 monthly salaries. Regulations of the Public Service Administration Department forbid the payment of 13 monthly salaries to directors of public enterprises, but the contract between KWU and NUCLEBRAS does not abide by those regulations.

In addition to earning monthly salaries of 120,000 and 130,000 cruzeiros, while Brazilians earn about 110,000 cruzeiros, the FRG directors of NUCLEN enjoy other benefits such as house rent allowance (about 60,000 cruzeiros), children's school allowance and round-trip tickets for trips to the FRG for the entire family every 18 months. NUCLEN also pays the compulsory prior deposit for those trips.

PETROBRAS WANTS MONOPOLY ON PETROLEUM EXPLORATION

PY291346 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 29 Aug 79 PY

[Text] PETROBRAS [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation] intends to continue monopolizing not only petroleum imports but exploration as well. This is the conclusion we can draw from the demands imposed on the Sao Paulo government when PETROBRAS confirmed its intention to search for petroleum in Sao Paulo and other regions. Reporter (Alberto Tamer) has more comments on the subject:

[Begin (Tamer) relayed report] PETROBRAS is imposing conditions on CESP [Sao Paulo Power Plants] and on the Institute for Technological Research with regard to their prospecting for petroleum in Sao Paulo, conditions which cannot be accepted.

As the first condition, PETROBRAS says that if any petroleum is found, it must be sold to that company at the current price, that is, \$8 per barrel, which is not possible because the Sao Paulo government will have to invest at least 150 million cruzeiros in each well to discover petroleum.

The other demand imposed by PETROBRAS is that all companies which participate in searching for petroleum must first be approved by PETROBRAS. This will delay all the projects which Sao Paulo wants to undertake to accelerate the finding and exploitation of petroleum deposits.

Despite remarks by Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals, the impression we have is that PETROBRAS is not interested in the plans of Sao Paulo to seek petroleum in its own territory, with its own money, with its own effort, and with PETROBRAS supplying only its good will and technology.

As is evident, PETROBRAS not only wants the monopoly of petroleum but also the monopoly of drilling on Brazilian soil. Under these conditions, we will not really control our petroleum. [end relayed report]

ZAMBIAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

PY292351 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 29 Aug 79 PY

[Text] Zambian President Kenneth David Kaunda, who is making an official visit to our country, was welcomed this afternoon at the Brasilia airport by President Joao Baptista de Figueiredo, Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro and other cabinet ministers. After a working meeting, President Figueiredo will give a banquet for his visitor at Itamaraty tonight at 2000.

PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO SUBMITS 1980 BUDGET TO CONGRESS

PY300152 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 29 Aug 79 PY

[Text] President Joao Figueiredo today submitted to the National Congress the federal government's budget proposal for 1980, estimating both income and expenditures at 988,036,170,000 cruzeiros.

In his preamble to the draft budget law, the president states that the federal government's budget for 1980 was organized in keeping with the government's strategy and guidelines, taking into account potential resources and the nation's ability to do things and overcome situations. He points out that the budget is designed to promote efforts aimed at keeping the country on the development course despite the difficulties posed by the present national and international situation.

In his message, he points out that priority has been assigned to the agricultural sector, which has received privileged treatment not only to keep our domestic supply at satisfactory levels, but also to strengthen our foreign accounts. The amount of 15.6 billion cruzeiros was allocated to the Agriculture Ministry. Added to this amount are the resources allocated to public and private enterprises.

MINISTER FARHAT OUTLINES NEW WAGE POLICY

PY300205 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 29 Aug 79 PY

[Text] The Economic Developmental Council met this morning at Planalto Palace to discuss the new wage proposal to be submitted to Congress in the next few days. Minister Said Farhat reported that President Joao Figueiredo has already approved this new wage policy.

[Begin Farhat recording] President Figueiredo today approved in principle a new wage proposal based on three principles: the need to simplify and automatically adjust wages based on inflation, the usefulness of differentiating this adjustment from real wage increases based on productivity, and the need to establish mechanisms to markedly benefit low-income workers to reduce the gap existing today between those who make too much and those who make too little. [end recording]

Farhat also talked about wage adjustments. He said: [Begin recording] Wage adjustments will be based on the national consumer price index, which is in turn based on data collected in almost every Brazilian state capital. For wage scales equivalent to up to three minimum wages, adjustments will consist of the national price index plus a percentage which is now under study to give these people a real wage increase irrespective of production itself. Regarding wage scales ranging from three to ten minimum wages, the adjustment percentage will be higher than the consumer index for wages equivalent to three minimum wages, and wages ranging between three and ten minimum wages, the percentage will be equal to the index. [sentence as heard] For wages exceeding ten minimum wages, the two scales mentioned are applicable, and the percentage will be gradually reduced for higher wages. [end recording]

NEW AMNESTY LAW PROMULGATED; PRISONERS ORDERED RELEASED

PY300333 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 29 Aug 79 p 1 PY

[Excerpts] Alternate Judge Advocate Theodulo Miranda of Recife was informed by telex from the Superior Military Court that President Joao Baptista Figueiredo had signed the amnesty law and immediately ordered the release of four political prisoners who were entitled to the benefits of the law.

In Porto Alegre, Municipal Chamber President Cleon Guatimozzin (Brazilian Democratic Movement) awaited confirmation through the Voice of Brazil that the law had been promulgated to announce that he will reinstate the mandates of MDB Councilmen Glenio Peres and Marcos Klassman, who were punished in 1977 and who still have a year and a half of mandate left.

In Sao Paulo, Army Joint Staff Chief Gen Ernani Ayrosa da Silva said during a visit to work material factories that "the government does not intend to let the revolution slide backwards" and expressed his support to "our colleagues who, risking their lives, halted communism in the country."

'TROTSKIYITE' GUERRILLAS TRIED, GIVEN PRISON TERMS

PA291602 Paris AFP in Spanish 0217 GMT 29 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 28 Aug (AFP)--Ten Guerrillas, court-martialed on charges of rebellion and assassination, were sentenced to long prison terms here today. They are members of the Trotskiyite Workers Self-Defense Movement who were arrested in September 1978 for executing former Minister Rafael Pardo Buelvas and for other terrorist actions.

The defense counsels immediately reported that they will appeal the sentences. Principals Alfredo Camelo and Juan Bautista Gonzalez were sentenced to 32 years' imprisonment each.

Two others, Armando Lopez and Juan Gonzalez Puentes, will serve 18 and 12 years in prison, respectively.

Six insurgents were tried in absentia. They are brothers Hector and Edgar Abadia (sentenced to 26 and 18 years, respectively), Claudio Medina (6 years and 8 months), Mariana Amaya and Constanza Abasia (2 years and 8 months each), and Adelaida Abadia, Camelo's wife (3 years).

Hector Sierca was the only one acquitted, and he will be released by posting 500 pesos (\$12) bond.

The accused refused to sign the record because, as one of them put it, "we are not going to legalize this farce with our signatures." Therefore, witnesses authorized by the court president signed them.

The 10 guerrillas were sent to local jails until a ruling is issued on the appeal. If the sentences are confirmed, they will be taken to Gorgona Prison Island in the Pacific, where a ward was recently outfitted for subversives.

SEVEN KILLED IN FARC GUERRILLA ATTACK ON TOWN

PA292207 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1850 GMT 29 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Popayan, Colombia, 29 Aug (EFE)--The police have confirmed that seven persons, including three guerrillas, were killed during a clash with guns and machetes in the village of Veneno. A police spokesman indicated that the clash occurred when a group of guerrillas attacked Veneno, located 10 km from the town of Bolivar. There was first an exchange of gunfire and then the townspeople used machetes and sticks to defend themselves.

The source said that the victims include three peasants and four guerrillas [as received] who apparently belong to the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC).

The governor's office of Cauca, in southern Colombia, has sent military patrols to Veneno to search for the guerrilla group.

REPORTAGE ON ANNOUNCEMENTS, PREPARATIONS FOR 1 OCTOBER

Details of Ceremonies

PA292302 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 28 Aug 79 pp 1, 6A PA

[Jose Montano article: "Presidential 'Minisummit' in Panama on 1 October"]

[Text] More than a dozen government leaders of Latin America, the United States and Europe will arrive in Panama on the afternoon of 30 September to attend the presidential summit which will be held here on 1 October, the day when the Panama Canal treaties go into effect.

Official sources today confirmed that steps will soon be taken at the international level to invite the representatives of the democracies of the continent. The sources also disclosed part of the program that the coordinating officials have drafted for this important event on 1 October.

U.S. President Jimmy Carter who, along with former Panamanian chief of government Gen Omar Torrijos signed the new treaties in September 1977, heads the list of presidents who will arrive in Panama. The following government leaders will also be present in Panama City: Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo, Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo, Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley, Peruvian President Francisco Morales Bermudez, Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins, Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos Aguilera and Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez.

According to the official report issued to LA REPUBLICA today, OAS Secretary General Alejandro Orfila, Inter-American Development Bank President Antonio Ortiz Mena, and former presidents Daniel Oduber, Alfonso Lopez Michelsen and Carlos Andres Perez will also attend the ceremonies on the treaties' entry into force.

The presidents attending the presidential minisummit will briefly meet with President Aristides Royo on the night of 30 September. Afterwards, they will go to the Panama National Theatre to watch a folkloric presentation.

The general coordinating office of the events dealing with the entrance into the Canal Zone on 1 October has unofficially announced that the ceremonies will begin at 0800 with the raising of the Panamanian flag in the historic Ancon Hill and in all areas which revert back to Panama.

Shortly afterwards, a civic parade will be held while the Latin American, U.S and European government leaders invited to the events hold a meeting. The agenda of the meeting has not yet been established.

So far, it is not known in what way Gen Omar Torrijos, one of the signatories of the treaties which set an expiration date on the U.S. presence in Panama, will participate in the 1 October events.

Official circles, which avoided any comment on the subject, apparently do not know if the former Panamanian chief of government will climb Ancon Hill to attend the raising of the flag ceremony or if he will speak at the mass rally which will be held on Albrook Field at 1100.

On many occasions, Torrijos has said he "does not want to enter history but to enter the zone." If he does enter the zone he will once again become the focus of attention of hundreds of local and foreign newsmen who are already planning to be in Panama City on 1 October.

It was officially reported today that the organizing committee of the 1 October events has decided to honor the 9 January 1964 martyrs who died in clashes with U.S. Army troops. Religious and commemorative ceremonies will be held on 28 September to honor those deaths which began the lengthy negotiation process that successfully concluded 13 years later with the signing of the Torrijos-Carter treaties.

It is expected that military ceremonies will also be held in the areas which revert to Panama and in the so-called military coordination areas between Panama and the United States.

Evaluation of Reverting Lands

PA291205 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 28 Aug 79 PA

[Text] The Finance and Treasury Ministry Real Estate Directorate recently began an evaluation of Canal Zone lands in Colon Province that will revert to Panama on 1 October.

Preliminary studies have been made on specific projects such as the suburban bridge in Puerto Escondido, the Gatun Lake recreational park and the Colon Free Zone industrial area.

The Real Estate Directorate reports will define the evaluation policy to be followed by the Canal Authority according to needs and priorities of Colon Province.

Normal School Activities

PA290327 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 28 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Classes will not be suspended during the 1 October ceremonies, National High School Education Director Ricardo Rios told Televisora Nacional when questioned on the matter because of rumors saying that classes might be suspended on that date.

Rios emphasized that there is no reason to justify the suspension and urged that all act responsibly on that date, during which the normal school program will be followed.

BRIEFS

NEW FUEL PRICES--The Panamanian Government has announced increases in the price of gasoline, diesel, kerosene and bottled gas. According to the announcement high octane gasoline will cost \$1.56 and diesel will cost 89 cents. [Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 28 Aug 79 PA]

COSTA RICA

CARAZO DENIES EXPLUSION OF SOVIET DIPLOMATS 'TRICK'

PA292152 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1746 GMT 29 Aug 79 PA

[By Eduardo Castro]

[Text] San Jose, 29 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo has told a journalist that the expulsion of two Soviet diplomats on Sunday, 19 August, "was not a trick or pretext."

The first and second secretaries of the Soviet Embassy in San Jose, Yuriy Chernish and Alexandr Mardovets, respectively, were declared personae non gratae by the Costa Rican Government, presumably for having participated in the organization of a strike which led to violence in Puerto Limon around mid-month.

President Carazo commented on the agitation which the Marxist labor unions and politicians have been waging in recent months. President Carazo added: "The increasing number of strikes, the relaxed attitude of some leaders, the many resources they have, the full-time agitators, and many other things do not indicate, of course, just a spontaneous and natural rapprochement of the unions in the hands of extremists, but something much more serious, because various groups are plotting for those same effects." The president added that "the government noticed the presence of certain agitators as well as their means of action and connections in the recent conflict at Puerto Limon and in other circumstances, and has analyzed the causes and effects of certain actions." He then explained that "certain decisions were, therefore, not made impulsively, nor without pretext. Likewise, they are not connected to only one movement."

The Costa Rican president then charged that "some communist leaders have openly challenged the national economy, the national enterprises, the legal order, the state of law, and the institutions." Carazo said that if one stops to analyze the labor union situation in the country, one will notice that certain key points or centers of power that are basic for the Costa Rican economy are in "the hands of the communist leaders."

In conclusion, Carazo advised that "if we Costa Ricans who love democracy do not unite on essential matters, we are going to lose everything." He added: "We might differ on certain incidental things, but democracy is nourished by permanent dialectics, polemics, debates. Yet it falls apart and dies when there is no unity concerning essential matters, and it is essential to preserve democracy with respect for the principles of legality, justice, and peace for the republic," said the president of the republic.

EL SALVADOR

BFR ACCUSED OF CAUSING UNREST, DESTRUCTION

PA292204 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0356 GMT 29 Aug 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 28 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran security corps Tuesday night accused the leftist People's Revolutionary Bloc [BFR] of carrying out provocative acts in the country's northern region. A communique released by the authorities charges that "numerous acts of BFR banditry have caused serious disorders and destruction." The communique says that residents and authorities of some villages on the border with Honduras reported that last Tuesday a large group occupied La Loma hamlet and the Las Vegas Canton of Arcatao, stealing 1,300 meters of telegraph wire and handing out subversive propaganda.

The communique adds that on Saturday BPR members placed large rocks and other obstacles on the road to the Los Filos Canton, 500 meters before the bridge over the Sumpul River. Two km further on, they dug wide and deep ditches in order to halt vehicular traffic. The Salvadoran security corps added that on Saturday afternoon 60 people, including men, women and children, belonging to the Salvadoran Christian Peasants Federation and to the Farm Workers' Union demonstrated in San Francisco Morazan, setting fire to 2 tractors and a concrete mixer in the camp of the General Directorate of Roads [Direccion General de Caminos].

The communique says that, intent on causing more damage, they spilled several barrels of diesel fuel. It also adds that on 26 August the two groups mentioned above called on peasants to meet in Arcatao with the intention of attacking the National Guard post. The communique ends by accusing two mins who live in Arcatao and whose names were not revealed of instigating those actions. According to the authorities, the two mins were expelled from the country but returned sheltered by the right to freedom of movement which is granted by the Salvadoran Government.

TWO OFFICIALS MACHINEGUNNED IN TECOLUCA

PA291610 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 25 Aug 79 pp 4, 22 PA

[Text] San Vicente--Two people were machinegunned to death yesterday in different parts of Tecoluca, in this department. They were Ambrosio Martinez, 64, first former commander of El Arco Canton, shot to death at 0600 in that canton, and Valentin Jimenez Jovel, first commander of El Calvario District, 63, who was killed at his home, according to judiciary reports.

Martinez was stopped by three youths while he was on his way from his home to land that is adjacent to El Arco Canton. The 3 youths fired 12 shots into his face and chest, according to a report by local Judge Raul Alvarenga. Martinez did not have time to defend himself, state the reports. Several .45-caliber shells were found.

Jimenez Jovel was killed with bullets from several different-sized weapons when a group of seven young men dressed in olive-drab uniforms and berets surrounded his house in El Calvario. Jimenez Jovel was doing chores around 0600 and was hit by 14 bullets when he was in his backyard. The seven killers shouted slogans about the People's Revolutionary Bloc as they fled, said eyewitnesses. The Tecoluca judge yesterday conducted the two inspections prescribed by law.

YOUNG PROTESTERS OCCUPY SAN SALVADOR CATHEDRAL

PA291309 Paris AFP in Spanish 0145 GMT 29 Aug 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 28 Aug (AFP)--A group of young men, claiming to be members of the Revolutionary Action of Secondary School Students (ARDES), occupied the San Salvador Cathedral at noon today. Members of the People's Revolutionary Bloc (BPR) last Thursday evacuated the cathedral. The ARDES members occupied the cathedral to protest the arrest of several students of the Navigation and Fisheries Institute at La Union, 200 km east of here.

Meanwhile, it was learned here today that members of the Salvadoran Christian Peasants Federation (FECCAS) have cut down trees to set up roadblocks on the northern highway, north of the capital, and have put up posters condemning the authorities.

The church in the city of Mejicanos, just north of San Salvador, is still occupied by a group of women who say they are mothers and relatives of political prisoners and of others who have disappeared.

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT DENOUNCES MEXICAN-BASED 'SLANDER CAMPAIGN'

PA292336 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1848 GMT 29 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 29 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemalan Government Press Secretary Carlos Toledo Viemann today said that "a slander campaign against Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras is being waged from Mexico." He said that the articles published by the Mexican newspaper EXCELSIOR this week on Guatemala, "which are an insult to our country," are part of this campaign. According to Toledo Viemann the newspaper UNO MAS UNO from Mexico City is also taking part in this campaign, "promoted by Central American politicians in exile and foreign interests." EXCELSIOR last Monday carried an article by its correspondent, Mario Ruiz Redondo, in which he reported that over 40,000 Guatemalans have been killed for political reasons since 1966 and that overthrown President Anastasio Somoza was given asylum here in the house of former President Carlos Arana. "Since Mexican newsmen cannot criticize their government because there is no press freedom in Mexico, they are aiming their guns at other countries," Toledo Viemann pointed out.

HONDURAS

VENEZUELAN DELEGATION LED BY FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES

PA292030 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1815 GMT 29 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 29 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano arrived here today heading a mission of high-level officials seeking better relations with Honduras. Honduran Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso and other high-ranking officials of the military triumvirate went to Toncontin Airport to welcome the Venezuelan visitors. The visitors were accompanied by a group of government officials to lay wreaths at the statues of Honduran hero Francisco de Morazan and Venezuelan hero Simon Bolivar. The delegation will meet this afternoon with the members of the government junta to discuss Venezuelan financial and technical aid for Honduras. The agreements resulting from these talks will be announced by the Venezuelans at a news conference to be held at the Foreign Ministry. The Venezuelans will leave early tomorrow morning for El Salvador.

NICARAGUA

BORGE: 'SOMOZIST CRIMINALS' TO BE TRIED; 5000 PRISONERS EXPELLED

PA292227 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 29 Aug 79 PA

[Text] All arrested Somozist criminals in Sandinist jails will appear before the revolutionary courts in the next few days, Commander Tomas Borge, a member of the Sandinist front's Joint National Directorate, announced this afternoon at a news conference. These Somozists will be tried by the revolutionary courts so true justice can be imparted in Nicaragua and the justice our people want can be imparted in our society. Commenting on the activities carried out by counterrevolutionary elements, Comrade Tomas Borge said they will be met with severe sanctions because this revolution cost a lot of blood. Some 5,000 prisoners are currently being detained in Sandinist jails. They will be turned over to the International Red Cross, which will take them far from our country and keep them away from revolutionary activities. Concerning Jose Rodriguez Somoza's arrest, Commander Tomas Borge said the revolution has been too bland and that Rodriguez will now be turned over to the revolutionary courts.

SOMOZA'S COUSIN UNDER INVESTIGATION FOR EMBEZZLEMENT

PA291846 Buenos Aires Latin in Spanish 1637 GMT 29 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 29 Aug (LATIN)--Tomas Borge, interior minister of the new revolutionary government, today announced an investigation into the deaths of two officers of the dissolved National Guard. Col Coronado Urbina was killed, he said, almost immediately after the revolutionary victory when the Sandinist regular forces were still in the process of taking control throughout the country. "Although he was accused of crimes which justified submitting him to revolutionary justice, his death is condemned by the Sandinist leadership and is being investigated," Borge added. Lester Hooker, a second lieutenant who had just returned from Guatemala voluntarily to submit to investigation with the option of becoming an instructor in the new Sandinist army, was killed by a bullet fired accidentally by his guard while he was under arrest pending investigation.

As for the arrest of Gen Juan Jose Rodriguez Somoza, a cousin of former President Anastasio Somoza, Borge said he is being investigated regarding embezzlement of public funds while he was director of the National Cotton Commission.

Further Reportage

PA292228 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1621 GMT 29 Aug 79 PA

[By Filadelfo Martinez]

[Excerpts] Managua, 29 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Gen Juan Jose Rodriguez Somoza, a cousin of Anastasio Somoza Debayle, has become the first member of that family to go to jail. A former defense vice minister and former National Cotton Commission (CONAL) secretary general under the previous regime, General Rodriguez Somoza is being investigated by the Nicaraguan authorities. The general's wife, in a public letter, protested because her husband was under house arrest and his property had been seized. In her letter she also stated that her husband had been captured by uniformed foreigners.

Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge Martinez yesterday called a news conference to explain this case and "criticize the criticism currently being made of the revolution." Regarding the charge that foreign soldiers had captured Rodriguez, it has been affirmed that Nicaraguan Sandinist combatants of "well-known moral standing" carried out this revolutionary task. Commander Borge Martinez indicated that a total of 400 internationalist combatants have already left Nicaragua. Salvadorans, Guatemalans, Panamanians, Mexicans, Venezuelans and other South Americans all participated in the liberation struggle in Nicaragua, he added. "They came to fight for Nicaragua without asking for anything because they realized we could not provide either weapons or training," Borge Martinez stressed. He went on to explain that the internationalist combatants have already left the country in order not to give a pretext to the accusation "that we are being manipulated [instrumentalizados]."

HASSAN, ORTEGA OPEN TRIBUTE TO SANDINIST HEROES

PA291835 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0126 GMT 29 Aug 79 PA

[Excerpts] Managua, 28 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Moises Hassan, member of the Nicaraguan junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, said here today that in the future the country will need more heroes and martyrs like those who gave their lives to free the country from the Somoza dictatorship and from foreign domination.

Hassan addressed students and community delegations who filled Revolution Plaza for the inauguration of the "tribute to the heroes of Pancasan," called "Commander German Pomares Ordenez" in honor of the martyrs of the Sandinist revolution. The government official said the revolution has completed its first phase--the takeover of power. In the second phase, the most difficult one, Nicaragua will need more heroes like Pomares, Carlos Fonseca Amador, the founder of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], Silvio Mayorga, Francisco Meza Rojas and others in order to consolidate the people's armed victory, Hassan said. Hassan scored the enemies disguised as revolutionary leaders [los enemigos disfrazados de lideres revolucionarios] who had no faith in the triumph of the people and their armed vanguard and who are now trying to wrest the leadership of the revolutionary process from the Sandinist front. Hassan predicted that there would be a prolongation of the struggle for reaffirmation of Sandinist principles and the Sandinist victory.

On behalf of the FSLN Joint National Directorate, Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra explained the details of the "heroic events of Pancasan," a hill in the jungles of northern Nicaragua where in August 1967, 12 years ago, the budding Sandinist guerrilla movement suffered a blow at the hands of the National Guard which led the movement to reorganize its cadres and its political approach to the masses. Ortega called on the people to strengthen their unity, organization and revolutionary structure, because the enemy is both outside and inside and it is our duty to make fists and strike him hard enough to expel him. The member of the government junta and Sandinist leader also attacked those who, with an attitude of mistrust of the revolutionary leadership, over the past weekend organized a movement to protest to the communications media and to well-known newspapers over a measure taken in the people's interests. This was, he said, an operation to recover money from Somoquist thieves abroad and disguised Somozists who are still in the country.

Hassan added that there will be an end to the exploitation of private schools and other activities which promoted the enrichment of supporters of the former regime, among whom he included conservatives. Why? Because otherwise why else would the Nicaraguan people have fought and died? Ortega asked rhetorically. He added: "It must be realized that this is and will continue to be a revolution."

A plaque with a phrase by Pomares Ordenez (El Danto), "The heroes did not state that they would die for the fatherland; they died. Free Fatherland Or Death," was unveiled during the ceremony today in which the former National Palace was officially renamed the "Palace of the Heroes of the Revolution." The coffins of the two Sandinist martyrs lay in state with an honor guard. In the afternoon the ceremonies continued with the renaming of other military installations with the names of revolutionary leaders who died in combat.

STUDENTS' TRIP TO CUBA POSTPONED DUE TO NONALINED SUMMIT

PA300014 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 29 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Due to the sixth nonalined summit, which is scheduled to be held in Cuba, the trip of 600 Nicaraguan students to Cuba has been postponed. Comrade Ernestina Navarro Martinez, who is in charge of the discipline of the students traveling to Cuba, has explained that the students' trip has been postponed due to the security measures being implemented in that sister nation on the occasion of the nonalined summit slated to take place there in the next few days. Those students who hail from Managua must once again be examined by a Cuban medical brigade. Meanwhile, 300 students selected from the various departments are staying at Gruta de Javier, awaiting the order to leave for Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport. These first 600 students will study in Cuba thanks to the "heroes and martyrs" program, jointly sponsored by Cuba's sister government and the Nicaraguan junta of the Government of National Reconstruction."

HAVANA RADIO EXCORIATES U.S. SUPPORT OF 'FASCIST' REGIMES

PA300401 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 29 Aug 79 PA

["Our America" Commentary]

[Text] A few days ago, Salvadoran Fascist regime chief Gen Carlos Humberto Romero announced he would encourage a democratic opening in order to put an end to the climate of violence prevalent in that Central American country and to create a suitable atmosphere with an eye on the future electoral process.

The announcement was made in a communique released 2 weeks after Vyron Vaky, U.S. undersecretary of state for inter-American affairs, visited El Salvador. The high-ranking U.S. official reportedly undertook this mission in order to study along with the Salvadoran regime's officials the means of preventing, in this Central American country, the victory of a revolutionary process similar to that of Nicaragua.

The release of this communique allowed the United States to affirm through government spokesman Tom Reston that the measures announced by the chief of the Salvadoran regime will contribute to a reduction in tensions and to organize a more credible electoral process. This official U.S. statement completed a maneuver aimed at increasing U.S. military aid for the dictatorships in Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras so that, should the need arise, any popular insurrection similar to the one heroically staged by the Nicaraguan people might be bloodily crushed in these countries.

Washington, of course, has said nothing about the numerous crimes recently committed by the thugs in Salvadoran repressive bodies or extreme-right paramilitary organizations, which carry out their macabre tasks in the service of Carlos Humberto Romero's regime.

These developments are not new. Every time the United States wishes to increase its economic or military support for the area's fascist tyrannies, it begins plotting maneuvers, which in the end culminate with an official Washington announcement that these nations have begun respecting human rights. Similar things have already occurred in connection with Chile's fascist regime, the Haitian regime and Somoza's ousted genocidal dictatorship in Nicaragua.

In order to maintain its economic domination over Latin America, Washington has traditionally supported the area's military institutions, particularly those which uphold the bloodiest tyrannies. U.S. military aid to the hemisphere's pro imperialist regimes is proportional to the degree of support and guarantees they represent for the Yankee monopolies' large investments in the area.

As part of their demagogic human rights campaign, the U.S. rulers have been forced to declare the suspension of military aid to Chile, Uruguay, Brazil, Argentina and other countries in the area, where fundamental human freedoms are violated. But it is no secret that the sending of weapons to these and other Latin American nations with similar regimes has surreptitiously continued. Weapons are sent through third countries such as Israel, which manufactures war materiel with U.S. patents. In other cases, direct sales have simply been resumed when, in Washington's view and without any relation to reality--as is now the case with the Central American tyrannies--these gallops-and-knife regimes begin respecting human rights.

The same process operates in connection with U.S. economic support, which in general terms, is aimed at bolstering the continent's reactionary regimes.

But it is no longer easy to deceive our peoples, who very clearly understand these U.S. stands. Despite the economic and military aid they receive from Washington, fascist tyrannies are trembling in the face of the advance of the peoples of our America, in their struggle for freedom, independence, social justice and true national sovereignty.

FIDEL CASTRO TOURS PALACE OF CONVENTIONS

FI292353 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 29 Aug 79 FL

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, this afternoon visited the areas of the Palace of Conventions, where beginning on 3 September, the nonaligned countries movement sixth summit will be held. Fidel arrived at the Palace of Conventions around 1400 hours and toured the various installations. On his visit to the Palace of Conventions Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC, was accompanied by Jose A. Naranjo, member of the PCC Central Committee, and other officials.

HART ATTENDS RECEPTION FOR MEXICAN OFFICIAL

FI291109 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 29 Aug 79 FL

[Text] Armando Hart Davalds, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo and Minister of culture, has attended the cocktail party hosted by the Cuban Cultural Ministry in honor of Mrs Margarita Lopez Portillo, director of Mexico's films, radio and television, which was held at the Museum of Decorative Arts in Havana City. Mrs Margarita Lopez Portillo is paying a 3-day visit to our country after participating as member of the jury of the 11th international cinematographic festival in Moscow.

GOVERNMENT DECLARES 3 SEPTEMBER NATIONAL HOLIDAY

FI291157 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 29 Aug 79 FL

[Text] Taking into consideration the importance of the sixth nonaligned countries summit conference, which is due to begin on 3 September, and for the purpose of making it possible for all our people to follow the development of the opening session and listen to the speeches that will be made on that day, 3 September is declared a national holiday by resolution of the minister president of the State Committee for Labor and Social Security. Those work centers that, due to economic and social needs, have to remain in operation, such as restaurants, cafeterias and others, are exempted from this order.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PRESIDENT ANTONIO GUZMAN RECEIVES NEW VENEZUELAN ENVOY

FL290133 Santo Domingo International Service in Spanish 2330 GMT 28 Aug 79 FL

[Text] Dominican President Antonio Guzman yesterday at noon (1600 GMT) received the credentials of the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Venezuela, Dr (Elias Casado). The diplomat arrived at the National Palace accompanied by Mr (Osvaldo Taboa Severo), minister-counselor, Dr [name indistinct] (Rojas) and Col (Daniel de Jesus Palacios), army, navy and air attache of Venezuela to the Dominican Republic. Present at the ceremony were Foreign Minister Ramon Emilio Jimenez Reyes, Milton Ray Guevarra, secretary without portfolio, and the aide-de-camp (words indistinct).

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON VISIT BY HAITIAN COUNTERPART

FL280136 Santo Domingo International Service in Spanish 2330 GMT 27 Aug 79 FL

[Text] Dominican Foreign Minister Ramon Emilio Jimenez Reyes said that the visit to the Dominican Republic by his Haitian counterpart, Gerard Dorcelly, was very useful. The Dominican foreign minister said in reference to the 3-day official visit by Foreign Minister Dorcelly that the visit will serve to further strengthen the existing bilateral ties of cooperation and friendship. He said that he was able to draw up various trade agreements with his Haitian colleague but that they would have to be ratified by the presidents of the two nations.

ECUADOR

PARLIAMENT ABOLISHES MILITARY LAW RETROACTIVE TO 10 AUGUST

PA291843 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1632 GMT 29 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Quito, 29 Aug (LATIN)--The Ecuadorean parliament has abolished the military law that was in effect since the armed forces seized power in 1972. The unanimous decision adopted last night is retroactive to 10 August, when the military handed over power to President Jaime Roldos and the Congress was installed. Among other things, the military law established that any citizen who violated certain military decrees was to be turned over to the military courts.

MEXICO

LOPEZ PORTILLO TO MEET WITH CARTER AS SCHEDULED

PA281911 Paris AFP in Spanish 0054 GMT 28 Aug 79 PA

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 27 Aug (AFP)--Mexican Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda confirmed indirectly today that the presidents of Mexico and the United States would meet in Washington next month as scheduled, according to the local press. According to these reports, Castaneda attributed "exaggerations by the press" as the cause for the state of diplomatic tension existing between the two countries because of Ixtoc-1 and stated that Mexican-U.S. relations are "neither cold nor hot nor warm."

PERU

MORALES BERMUDEZ ANNOUNCES GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR 28 MAY

PA290426 Paris AFP in English 0401 GMT 29 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Lima, Aug 28 (AFP)--Peruvian President General Francisco Morales Bermudez today announced that the general elections that are to return civilians to power in Peru will be held next May 28.

A president and two vice-presidents will be elected to five-year terms, as will 60 senators and 180 deputies for parliament. The president and vice-presidents will have to receive at least 60 percent of the vote to be elected. Otherwise, Congress will be called on to elect one of the two leading candidates by an absolute majority vote. All Peruvians more than 18 years old (whether literate or not) and citizens living abroad will be able to vote. Peru has been under military rule for 11 years.

TOWNSPEOPLE DESTROY PROVINCIAL RADIO STATION

PA241929 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0515 GMT 24 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 23 Aug (EFE)--A group of irate townspeople attacked and dismantled the studios of a local radio station in northern San Martin Department, it was learned here today. Explaining why they silenced the station, the group's leaders said it broadcast messages "misrepresenting facts, particularly the teachers strike." The incident occurred in Morales District, about 700 km from here. The people turned the equipment over to the police, noting that they will oppose the station's operation until it is relinquished "to whomever the people decide."

URUGUAY

BRIEFS

GERMAN TECHNICAL COOPERATION--Montevideo, 16 Aug--The FRG intends to continue assisting Uruguay with technology in the production of foodstuff. This was stated in a note FRG Ambassador Johannes Marre sent to Foreign Minister Adolfo Folle. The FRG will send to Uruguay technicians and experts in food production, finance the training of Uruguayan specialists in Germany and provide quality-control equipment. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1254 GMT 16 Aug 79 PY]

VENEZUELA

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES ON CENTRAL AMERICAN TOUR

PA291312 Paris AFP in Spanish 2237 GMT 28 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 28 Aug (AFP)--Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco will leave tomorrow for Honduras on the first leg of a Central American tour that will also include Guatemala and El Salvador, it was announced here today. Foreign Minister Zambrano's party will include energy and mines general director, Jose Ignacio Merino; Foreign Trade Institute chairman, Sebastian Alegrett; adviser Luis Mariano Hernandez and international policy assistant director, Amry Touron. Zambrano Velasco is scheduled to meet with the presidents and foreign ministers of the three Central American countries to discuss a Venezuelan policy of rapprochement with that area. The delegation will reportedly also hold a number of meetings in the three countries with the aim of exploring new areas for cooperation and trade.